THE MODERN MUDDLE.

Sixty-fourth Day of the Brooklyn Scandal Suit.

BEECHER STILL DENYING

His Evidence Important and Decided in Tone.

"THE LION AND THE TIGER."

Interesting Dissertation in Modern Natural History.

"WHO IS THE LAMB?"

The "Ragged Edge" Letter Considered and Explained.

"WELL TO GOD I COMMIT IT."

Mr. Beecher appeared again as a witness yesterday morning. He came on the scene with a brisk and cheerful demeanor and went at the work of testifying in a style that showed his heart was in the business. To Beecher, innocent or guilty, the trial must be momentous to the last degree. That he knows it is is evident in his every look and expression. The general impression is that he has so far told a fair story, travelling close to the edge of improbability, but yet sufficiently within the limits to make it look truthful and reasonable. The world would have it that the "ragged edge" letter was incapable of explanation except in the sense that the author was crazy, but Mr. Beecher in his evidence yesterday showed how possible it may be for a man to meditate these singular thoughts, use this singular language, and yet nold in his heart a meaning utterly different from that attributed to them by the world.

Mr. Beecher was less impressive yesterday than on any previous day. This man has won a great friendship. It is broad and extended, like the country. Few men in their years have thrown out and fastened such tentacles.

The cross-examination of Mr. Beecher, which is expected to begin next week, will determine the status of the Plymouth pastor for good and forever. PERSONNEL OF THE WITNESS.

the Court his profile stands out in the light from the southern window of the room with singular distinctness. There is a splendid bend. The forehead slopes up at a very gentle backward incline. The head is crowned with a light covering of pepper-colored hair parted at the side, thrown over the ears and brushed entirely away from the face. The mouth is large and shows great mobility. The lips come easily together. They tremble when their possessor comes to tell anything pathetic-when he tells, for instance, the motive of the "ragged edge" letter. The word "leonine" would describe the profile of the face. There is strength and nobility in it. The hair falls down upon the coat collar and gives artistic finish to the whole. The voice comes to us tive, now fattering and weak, and weak enough for tears. The alternations are quick and sur-He is rapid, confident and cueerful one moment, and slow, cautious and desponding the next. A whiriwind of emotion overcomes him, and this great, strong looking face is in a second as a child's. The mutations are remarkable Campbell's last man standing on the world's wreck and addressing the expiring sun suggests a type of heroic face that Beecher furnishes.

FIRM AND MASCULINE into the weakest blubbering expression of child-hood when moved by inward emotion. The eyes appear to enlarge, the lower lip drops-the man comes a boy. The strong voice falls and breaks and pity is excited in the breast of the beholder. As he sits and delivers his evidence it is plain to

see the great preacher feels himself

In Plymouth church he is accustomed to a platwhere he can walk up and down and adapt the freedom of his attitudes to the freedom of his mind. He is uneasy in the witness chair. He stands up at times, regulates his coat and sits down again. He keeps up for a time an oscillaand folds and rejoids his arms across his breast. Tilten was an impassive witness. His voice was

cold and unsympathetic. He showed little or no feeling, and was entirely intellectual. Beecher, with his strong, Western-like humanity on him, his boyish emotion, his apparent candor and truthfulness, tells differently on the audience. The conditions are not slike. The defendant has a black and dismal charge to meet, and the manner of his meeting it is closely and sharply scru-tinized. Yesterday might be called a denial day. Mr. Beecher denied, and denied, and denied. He did it boldly. Some things he repudiated with strong leeling, others he replied to with indifference, as though not caring much about their

Significance.

THE EVIDENCE.

Q. Re erring to the interview you spoke of between yourself and Mrs. Woodbuil, in the fall of 1871—when she invited you to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. November, 1871—state when and where that interview occurred. A. It was on the morning of the day she delivered the address; it took place in the front chamber of Moniton's house; we were the only persons present, Mrs. Woodbuil and myself.

Modes; we were the only persons present, Mrs. Woodhull and myself.

Q. With the exception of you two, there were none others present? A. No, there might have been afterward.

Q. What passed between you on that occasion—what was the subject of conversation between you? A. It had reference entirely to presiding at the meeting; the interview occupied some twenty minutes; when she left I went down stairs and give an account of the interview to Thion and Noutton.

minutes; when she left I went down stairs and gave an account of the interview to Thion and Nomiton.

Q. What had become of Mrs. Woodhulf A. I think she got into a coach at the door and drove to New York.

Q. That was before or after you had a conference with Thion and Moniton? A. I think it was after she had gone.

Q. State what you said to Moniton and Thion on that occasion? A. I said to them tout she had met me with some formality and that she said she was engaged in an unpopular cause, and that she had not a right to the sympathies of progressive men; that she desired to make an explanation of her sentiments that night at a lecture in Steinway Hall, and that she wissed me to preside at finit meeting; I told her that I many respects she had my sympathy, but that I very seldom allowed myself to preside at public meetings, and then, as one reason why I should make an exception in her case, she said she was leading a forion hope; that an ewas embarked in an enterprise where size as a woman was laboring for the benefit of society to bring about a better state of things in society; I replied to her that in so far as her sentiments were concerned on the woman's suffrage movement that I did sympathize with her—not agreeing in all the arguments put lerth, but that in a general way I was in layor of woman's suffrage movement that I did sympathize with her—not agreeing in all the arguments put lerth, but that in a general way I was in layor of woman's suffrage movement that I did sympathize with her—not agreeing in the first of the suffrage movement was I indicated to urge me by various considerations to withdraw my refusal to preside at the meeting to be seid that evening, and I had tend as to the could not, under any circumstances whatever, do any such thing; she then charged me with cowardice; that I was alraid to lose my influence and alraid to arow my sentiments; I told her I had no sentiments i was alraid to lose my influence and alraid to arow my sentiments; I told her I had no sentiments i was alraid to lose m

kissed Mrs. Woodhull, meeting her very cordially and pleasantly.

Q. Did Mr. Tilton kiss her? A. My impression is that he also kissed her, but I have no distinct recollection of that; I saw Moulton kiss her.

Q. Dis you about this time receive a letter from Mrs. Woodhull? A. I did,

Q. State the occasions and the subject upon which you received, if you did receive, any letters from Mrs. Woodhull? A. I received the first letter from Mrs. Woodhull in respect to going to Washington to speak at a meeting of women in favor of woman's suffrage; it was during a session of Congress.

Tayer of woman's suffrage; it was during a session of Congress.

Q. Do you recollect the date of that letter? A. Yes; it was the 2d of January, 1872.

Q. Was that letter of January, 1872.

Q. Was that letter of January, from Mrs. Woodhull, the letter you referred to in a letter to Mr. Mouiton' A. Yes.

Q. You did receive a letter from her in connection with the meeting at Steinway Hall? A. Yes.

Q. What was the date of that letter? A. I remember! got it the day before the meeting—it can't say but it might have been one or two days before the neeting; that letter was entirely on the subject of that meeting.

Q. Did you receive any other letter from her?

A. I dd.

Q. Did you receive any other letter from her?
A. I did.
Q. Was that letter after or before the publication of the article known as the Woodhull stander?
A. It was some time before that; about the 3d of June.
Q. With the exception of these three letters, did you ever receive any other letter from her? A. I.
No.
Q. What letters did you write to her? A. I wrote her a reply to the Washington letter and a reply to the Glisey House letter.
Q. Do you recollect the occurrence, in the fall of 1871, of the publication of Tilton's poem of "Marmaduke's Musings?" A. Yes.
Q. What was the first time you heard of the publication or were you aware that it was going to be published? A. I heard of it through the newspapers.

published? A. I heard of it through the newspapers.

Q. Now, had you any conversation with Moulton afterward concerning the publication of that peem? A. Yes.

Q. How did that conversation arise, and what was said? A. I don't know how it arose, but in the course of the conversation I said that it was a dastardly letter, ill-phrased and would have an ill effect; that it was an ill bird that it ouled its own nest; he said he thought so himself.

Q. Did you in that conversation with Moulton in which this publication was the subject of your take say so him that it aimost broke your heart to read it, and that you considered it as virtually telling the whole story of yourself and filizabeth? A. No, sir; I didn't say any such thing as tout.

Q. Did you say anything to that effect about its publication breaking your heart! A. I did; I said it went to my heart to see or read it; that it was an arrow snot at Elizabeth; that it would bring Elizabeth's name before the public; that is all I remember saying about the "Marmadake's Muslings."

O. In the month of December, 1871, do you rec-

ings."

Q. In the month of December, 1871, do you recollect the subject coming up between yourself and Titton, as to his returns from Plymouth church?

Q. Where was that interview heid? A. I don't know: I only remember something of the conversation.

Q. State what passed between you at that time on that subject. A. He said there had been an universal to the church, and he blamed me for it; this was only a part of many and frequent conversations between us at that time. I had undertaken to do all I could to restore Mr. Thiton to the cordai good will of my church.

Q. What had passed between you and Mr. Tilton before this on the subject of the restoration of good feeling toward him on the part of your church, it anything? A. I said I could not hold myself seconitable for the opinions and prejudices that existed with regard to him; that I was not responsible for them; that I, however, feit satisfied that these beginnings of sorrow- and complaints against him on the part of members of the church might be oversiaushed and removed if he test his his way clear to come back again and take pertas he used to do in the affairs of the church, and show upon his part a cordial feeling toward the members; and on one of these interview with him I thought he exhibited a leaning that way, which inspired me with hope that this better state of things might come to pass; in such a deliation i made conditions that I would guarantee him a welcome that would set him night and dry above all these alignmentation to act so, and I urged him to take his letter to another cauron; he said be did not consider himself a member of the church for a long time; I asked him toen to communicate the fact

time I haved time them to the character has long time I asked time to the church; he said he could not do that in the present state of the inquiries in the church without seeming to avoid or evade them; is said to him that he could make a simple amouncement of the fact that he was not a member, and then that he is not seeming to avoid or evade them; is said to him that he could make a simple amouncement of the fact that he was not a member, and then that he is not seeming to avoid or evade them; is said to him that he could make a simple amountement of the fact that he was not a member, and then that he is not seeming to it. The that he was a simple amountement of the voodball sketch, the presding at the Steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the Steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the Steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the Steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the Steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch, the presding at the steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the woodball sketch that he shall make the steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the steinway Hall meeting and the publication of the steinway the steinw

A Frest change to airy this wiman is no as as a second of the control of the cont

to go on with my work whost the occasion of apprehension.

On returning home from New Haven (where I am three days in the week, delivering a course of lectures to the theological sindering; I found a wote from E. saying that I, reit hard toward me and a wote from E. saying that I, reit hard toward me west going to see of write me before leaving for the West

Q. Whom did you refer to by E.? A. Elizabeth.

Q. Mrs. Tilton? A. Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts then continued:—

She kindly added. "Do not be cast down. I bear this almost always, but the God in whom we trust will deliver us all sales!" A know you do and are willing boundaries.

And I also know you do and are willing boundaries.

These were words of warning, but also of consolid, for I believe be— is beloved of God, and that her prayers for me are sooner heard than mine for my-saif or for her. But it seems that a change has come to T— since I saw him in the cars. Indeed, ever since, be has felt more intensely the force of feeling in society and the humiliations which environ his enterprise, the has growingly felt that I had a power to help which I did not develop, and I believe that you have paracipated in this feeling.

Wetnesse: "If imitations." I think it, should be

in this feeling.

Witness—"Limitations," I think it should be "ilmitations." instead of "humiliations."

Mr. Evarts—This is in the evidence.
Q. How had you learned or gained the impression that Mr. Moulton participated in that feeling?

A. I had occasion to on the Saturday before.
Q. That is what you refer to? A. Yes sir. (Reading.)

(Réading.)
It is natural you should. T. is dearer to you than I can be. He is with you. All his trials He open to your eye did not seen to you the seldom, and my pen you all the seen of seen of the seldom, and my pen and remaining explaining environments, necessities, limitations, diministrations of the seen of seen of the seen of seen of the seen of seen of seen of seen of the seen of s Witness-And sane.

Wilness—And sane.

(Reading.) I have been the centre of three distinct circles, each one of which required clear-mindedness and peculiarly inventive or originating nower—the great church, the newspaper and the book; the first I could not slight; the newspaper idlig roll off; the "Life of thrist." long delayed, had to be finished, as the capital of the firm was locked up in it; to say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen auspicion or anxiety or zeal; to see lendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against 1. which had their berinning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the dominer, then I was suffering the torments of the dominer, the and that for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system.

Q. What anxiety and troubles did you refer to
in that letter? A I referred to the anxiety I had
that the trouble in Mr. Titton's lamily should not
be made a matter of publicity and dragged into
my church; it was that trouble drew out my
pregnant suffering; the preceding conversations
had turned opon this ground that I had damaged
Mr. Titton's position, name and pecuniary resources; that my said great influence with Mr.
Epwen had materially damaged his interests.
Mr. Evarts then continued to read from the
letter:—

upon T, and with increasing success."

Q. Now, Mr. Beecne: what in your own conduct or effort does that clause refer to? A. It resers to the protonged endeavor that I had made to say that I believed the stories Mr. Bowen had bruited were false; I believed Mr. Tilton to be an honest man—neither a lecner nor a drunkard; that I believed him to be weak in some things, but still the brilliant man that he was when at the head of the Independent.

meaning of it.
Witness-I undertook to clear him from an im-

Witness—I undertook to clear him from an imputation that affected his character, except those connected with his socialistic deas and the Woodbuil; I could not not undertake to clear his character on socialistic subjects, but in regard to his nousehold, Edzabeth and the children; if he desired that matter to be brought up for investigation I thought it would destroy the church, and rather than kill Plymouth church i had an exaggerated idea, but it was a real idea, that anything of that kind I would suffer, anything out that that church should stand; then, as for him and his and the children—this is not exactly the language of a literary or logical statement, but it is the language of - (bursting into fears)—as when Paul said, "I coold wish myself accurated from Christ for my prother's sake," or as David said over Absalom, "Would to God that I had died for thee"—if my going out of the church and out of the ministry, and so the destruction of my professional life would restore things as they were, I had the feeling, certainly, when I wrote this letter, to give them all up willingly to put things back as they were.

Mr. Evarts continhed reading and gave that paragraph including "the sharp and ragged edge." and asked if the clause expercised his feel-

paragraph including "the sharp and ragged edge." and asked if the clause expressed his lect-ings 7 A. Yes, sir, feeble words, it there had had been stronger expressions I should have used

paragraph including "the sharp and raged edge," and asked it the clause expressed his lectings? A. Yes, sir, feeble words? if there had had been stronger expression, "be as bad as horror and darkness?" A. I don't anow; I only know I am subject to very great das kness sometimes; Mr. Evaris, I did not do right saying, "Most of my time?" I lived very dear to God teeb, and the most of my time of his peace (weeping).

Q. What was the condition of your temper at the time of writing this letter; A. I was in the very depth of the depths of despair, Monday's letter after such a Sairrday.

Q. Now, sir, in these clauses, or any of them, of this letter, as I have read it to you, was there present to your mind any thought, does or memory of any criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tillion? A. No. sir; none at ait; none at all; I had no need of that; there was enough to my thought—in hirring a friend, in destroying a nousehold, in being unlatituit to the highest honor of colligations—there was enough in that to terminist and the forments of the damned; I know of no more horrible thought in this world than to betray or hurt a friend; I don't say that to ther things are not worse, but I say I could suffer as much lorstnia as for any thing, If I have a capacity to suffer.

Q. To what do you allude when you say, "You, too, cease to trust me, I am alone?" A. I could have gone to soo triends; that was simply a recognition that I was sunt up by circumstances to him.

Q. By what circumstances? A. By that policy of silence which all of us entered min.

Q. By what sorrow oppressed you that year that you recer to? A. Oh, the everissing resurrection of this trouble was another form or aggravation; in one ion no entered me as if he thought I was not the form or aggravation; in one ion no entered me as if he thought I was not the form or aggravation; in one ion no entered me as if he thought I was not the form or agravation; in one ion no entered me as if he thought I was not the form or agravation; that you recert to? A. Oh, the everissing res

be repaired; Idon't—I did not quote it, sir, as a literary matter, but rather as a sacredly ornamental passage.

Q. "I have known you and found in you one who has given a new meaning to iriendship." This expression, Mr. Beecher, of your estimate and iseling in regard to Moutton, in his relations to you, was it a true expression of your feelings? A. That expression of my feeling to Mr. Mouiton was true; I regarded him as a brother; I thought him a splendid specimen of a man; he was a counterpart of mine; I thought he had given a new interpretation to Iriendship, and I think so still.

Q. In reference to the "night cometh when no man can work," what did you mean? A. It was simply taking a serious view of things.

Q. Now, sir, was there an Interview with Mr. Moulton at which the Golden Age article was considered? A. Taere was.

Q. In what snape was the article? A. In galley proof; it consisted of Mr. Bowen's letter, some prefix and some comments.

Q. Where was that interview? A. It was in Mr. Moulton's house; he was in bed in his back chamber.

Q. How came you there? A. I think I had just

champer.
Q. How came you there? A. I think I had just come back from lecturing and ran down to see him.
Q. Were you asked? A. I do not think so; I
was in the habit of dropping in to see him on my
return from a trip.
Q. Was Mr. Titton present? A. No. sir.
The Court then adjourned until two P. M.

AFTER BECESS.

The crowd of women has disappeared. Mrs. Pield is still conspicuous, and the poor delicate girl who appears to be reporting the proceedings for some newspaper is still here. The Judge throws a giance over the scene and looks satisfied. The Beecher people settle into their seats confideat and smiling. Floor Manager Cauldwell, of Plymouth church, is busy in finding seats for the members, and camp stools and cane-bottomed chairs seem to rise out of the ground at his bidding. Dr. Beecher takes a position near the jury in a line with his brother, and his ear is given entirely to the evidence. Mr. Beecher's daughter, Mrs. Scoville, sits in a direct line with her father, as does also Mrs. Beecher, and in the taces of these two women great interest, expectation and anxlety are pictured.

lety are pictured.

THE BOWEN LETTER.

Q. Mr. Beecher, now give us the conversacion that took place between you and Mr. Moulton in Mouiton's house on the Golden Age article? A. He toid me to read it and say wost I thought of it; I read the article (the Bowen letter) and I was astounded, and I said, "Good heavens! what do you mean, Frank?" he wanted to know what the effect on its publication would be, and I said the effect would be inevitable; that its publication would just deleat everything we have been trying to do; it would be a disclosure of the whole matter and the whole thing become public; he says, "You tulnk so." I said, "I know so," this was the whole of the conversation on that subject; tois is about the substance of it.

Q. Did you read the whole of this slip, including the whole of the Bowen letter? A. I read it cursority."

Q. Before this had you seen the Bowen letter?
A. No, sir, that was my first sight of it—there was something about the charges—the innamy of those charges of Bowen.
Q. What more was said? A. I don't know, sir; I expressed myself strongly, as a clergyman and a Obristian could without swearing, but it was an intense aburration.

other time when the Bowen letter was mentioned, did you ever admit, with or without qualification, any of the charges therein contained?

A. No, I never did.

Q. Were there any of these matters which you admitted in any form or degree?

A. No, I never did.

Q. Were there any of these matters which you admitted in any form or degree?

A. Not in any manner, shape, form or degree, verify.

Q. How much knowledge did you have preliminary of the aroutation, the tripartite covenant or the settlement of the payments to Thion? A. Very little if had something to do with it in regard to Mr. Moulion; I had nothing to do with it in regard to other patters; I learned from Moulion that there had been some preliminary meeting and that they meant to draw up articles when should idelude us all in that final settlement; I supposed from what I heard here on the trial that the first paper I received was the draft that was brought to me—the draft unchanged in the article concerning Tuton if I recoloct; I read that distinctly and I was inquired of it I would sign that, and I said I would alterward; the draft was brought to me by Mr. Challin; I took no further part in it; I was merely the recipient and objects.

THE TIT-POR-TAT BUSINESS.

Dy others.

THE TIT-POR-TAT BUSINESS.

Q. Now, do you remember anything arising and brought to your notice in reference to what has been spoken of as the "tit-for-tat" article proceeding from the Woodhull & Clafin press? A. I never saw it: I heard it spoken of all don't think I heard any allusion to that article by Titton—out not under that designation; I never heard of it by that designation till I heard it in Court here; I simply heard him give a statement of an article when the Woodhulls, as I understood, proposed to publish, but which was going about in slips, and included in it a great many respectable men and women, against whom charges were made, and that on seeing that he had gone down in great indignation and broke his connection with her as gioriously as he had formed it; it was represented to me as breaking it with great indignation and air of circumstances; i never urged Thion not to break with Woodhull; it was just the other way; they were perpetually praising her; I never urged them at all.

Q. Mr. Thion has distinctly said that for his relation with Mrs. Woodhull you were as responsible as he was himsel? A. I say before God that I was not responsible for it at all; it was a surprise to me from the beginning; with regard to the appearance of the article known as the "Woodhull you were as re-woodhull scandal," my impression as to its coming appearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," my impression as to its coming appearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," in y impression as to its coming spearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," in y impression as to its coming spearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," in y impression as to its coming spearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," in y impression as to its coming stoppearance of the article known as the "Woodhull scandal," in y impression as to its coming stoppearance of the article known as the levied uson you? A. No, sir; never.

Q. Did you subsequently tell Mr. Tition wha Q. Now, do son remarkant Business.

The Court—And gave you notice of the publication?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, sir.
Mr. Evarts—What did he advise you about the publication.

The Court—we can't take the conversation.
Q. How did he give you that notice? A. I change the word "notice" to "information." Mr. McKelway called on me, assuming that I had seen the publication, and spoke to me about it; he called on me and spoke to me of this as a publication aiready made; I had not then seen it.
Q. But thereafter, how did you come into knowledge about it? A. I repaired, with Mr. McKelway, to Mr. Kinsella, at the Eagle office; I understood the article to be in the office at that time, but I did not see it.
Q. Were you advised of the nature of it? A. I was; I asked Mr. McKelway to give me the substance of it, which he did.

NEGLECTING HIS INTERESTS.

was; I asked Mr. McKeiway to give me the substance of it, which he did.

NEGLECTING HIS INTERESTS.

Q. When did you first see or read the article itself? A. I never have yet.

Mr. Evarts—Now, when did any matter of conference—

Mr. Beecher—I beg your pardon; after this trial had begun I was instructed one day oy counsel to read over the publication; I began to read is, but did not get through with it.

Q. When did it first come up as a matter of consultation between yourself. Mr. Moulton and Mr. Thiton? A. I sent from the Eagle office to Mr. Moniton's house; I saw him at his counting nouse in New York, and besind the counting deak we had some considerable conversation in regard to the publication; we then came over to Brooklyn, taking the Montague street forry, and Mr. McKeiway going by fulton ferry.

Q. What was said between you and Mr. Moniton about that publication? A. I do not remember that Mr. Moulton said he had seen it; he advised me to say nothing about it; it was part of the errand to Mr. McKeiway to know what I had to say about the publication; he called in his professional character as a journalist in connection with the Eagle.

Q. Alterward was the question of whether any publication of any kind the Eagle.

the Engle.
Alterward was the question of whether any

publication of any kind should be prepared in re-bly to it a subject of consultation between you both? A. At first not of consultation, but advice came to me from many parties.

Q. When did any interview with Mr. Inton take place? A. On his return from his New Hampshire trip, soon after.

Q. Where did the conversation between you and him take place? A. In Mr. Moulton's study in the morning; he came there very much excited.

Q. Were you there when Mr. Titton came? A. I think I was; I think I was there with Mr. Moulton when Mr. Titton came in.

Q. Before Mr. Titton came in was there any conversation between you and Mr. Moulton? A. If there was I do not recall any; Mr. Moulton declared that he should wherever he went deny it as an atroctous story; he spoke to my hear's content about it; he took me by the hand, and, I think, by both hands, and authorized me in his name—he enjoined me—to say that it was an infamous and atroctous faisenood; the question of making this contradiction in the public papers was something different; it was understood that we should relrant from publication.

Q. As a part of this interview or conference was anything said by you in regard to your wish or preference for a denial? A. I said I was prepared to make a written denial if it was thought best, but that it was a denial that ought to come from me, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, as all or us were implicated in the statement.

Q. How was that proposition received by those gentlemen? A. They took it into consideration.

Q. That was the substance of that interview? A. Yes; if there was to be any card it was reserved as a matter for further consideration.

Q. How soon thereafter was there anything said or done on the subject matter of the card? A. I cannot say exactly—in November or December; there was a pressure that ied Mr. Moulton to reopen the question whether something might not be properly done in the way of publication.

Q. How was it talked oi? A. I cannot say.

Q. Was there any agreement that there should be publication, and they told me what was according to the original purpose, to

EEF THE FILING DIE.

Q. Now, at this interview you have spoken of, do you recall any further interview between these two gentl

them in regard to it in their various perambulations; we undertook to form a judgment concerning it; I deferred to Mr. Moulton's judgment on the matter; I deserred to all judgment generally, but not always.

Q. Following the publication of the Woodhull matter, was there at any time a conclusion arrived at to make a public response? A. There was something that I understood, attirst, to mean that, but I was mistaken.

Q. Now, sir, at either of those interviews at which Mr. Thion was present did this occur—"Mr. Beccure said the best thing to be done was to say nothing on the sobject; that if any denial was made it would provoke the Woodhulls to publish the statement in some other form, and that if it was denied once it would have to be denied again two or three times, or a great many times?" Do you remember anything of that kind occurring? A. No, sir; I remember something akin to it; all I said was this—that we had to make up our minds that, if we had to go into a denial of part, it would have to be collowed up, not of this one, but of many ones.

Q. Now, sir, do you remember expressing an opinion at any of those conversations that you said you thought Tilton ought to publish a card and prepare a card? A. I always thought from the first that if it was to be done at all it was not for me alone to do it; that Mr. Tilton should do it in defence of his iamity.

Q. Now, sir, do you remember any conversation on the subject between you in which you expressed yourself in this way—that the time waen silence concerning the Woodhull scanjai should be observed had passed—that so many demands were made on you by your friends the pressure was getting to be unendurable, and then that you advised a scheme of this kind. Now, suppose we made an appeal to the sentiment of the community; suppose, for instance, some reputable paper, say the New York Tribune, would publish, semi-officially, a statement saying the reward of the community; suppose of many had been a say to the particular of the woodhulls story which Bowen has retracted.

Q. I will call your attention to it, and then I will ask you a ques ion. Do you remember about that part as coming up? A. Yes, sir.

Q. As proposed for consideration at some one of these interviews? A. Not this card, but I remember cards.

of these interviews? A. Not this card, but I remember cards.

Q. Weil, were there various cards? A. Yes, sir; that is to say, a conversation arose in Mr. Moulton's room, and I tains Mr. Titon wasn't present, and I said to Mr. Moulton, "It reems to me Mr. Tition will never get quit of this matter so long as he has among good people the reputation of oclieving in these women or in their doctrines, and my idea of deliverance is by a glorious and manly act to cut himself loose from them;" Mr. Moulton seemed to be struck with it and said, "Weil, suppose you draw up something, such as you mean;" I sketched two or three forms—tentative forms—and one, I thought, was very good, but it is not this one.

Q. Is that yours? A. I can't say, sir; I made two or three little beginnings and they were unsatisfying and I finally fell upon a form of statement I liked better, and that was proposed and declined.

satisfying and a many felt upon a form of statement i liked better, and that was proposed and declined.

Q. Now in reference to—I will read this card.

Ar. Mortis—What is the number of this 7

Mr. Evare—No. I will read this little one—23.

The Witness—I don't know whether this is one of those beginning cards or not, sir.

Mr. Evarts hanned a paper to the witness.

The Witness—I think that this is the first ide when it occurred to me.

Q. That is your writing? A. Yes, sir, and I wrote it on a leaf, and that gave rise to something more, until there was something that grew.

Q. Now the point I am coining at is in reference to this statement. "In an anguarded enimusiasm I hope; well and much of one who has proved atterly unprincipied. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements made concerning me and mine." That was proposed to be signed by Mr. Tilton, I suppose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now did Mr. Tilton, in reference to that card and as an objection to its being published by him, say to you that you knew it was not an unguarded enthusiasm that led him (Mr. Tilton) to Mrs. Woodmill's, but he went there for the purpose of bringing his family and nimself and Mr. Beecher from the result of a story which she originally threatened? Was that said to you? A. No, sir, it was not.

Q. Anytning of the kind? A. Nothing of the

was not.
Q. Anything of the kind? A. Nothing of the kind; this was not designed to be a card of

kind; this was not designed to be a card of denial.

Q. Well, it speaks for itself, that card does? A. Of the story.

Q. Now, at any of these interviews, did you say to Mr. Moulton, after this publication of the Woodhull scandal that you had come to consult with him, Mr. Moulton, as to what was best to do with reference to the publications. What reply could be made, if any could be made, bud you, in that connection, or in any other way say to him, that you saw no way for this since that story had been published? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you say anything in connection with that subject, or how did you express yourself, if at all?

A. I don't remember; I only remember what I didn't say.

Q. Nothing of that kind was said by you in re-

Nothing of that kind was said by you in re-Q. Nothing of that kind was said by you in regard to this? A. No, sir.

MR. PULLERTON'S PUN.
Q. At this time or during this period, or inter-

Q. At this time or during this period, or laterviews, how do you remember?

Mr. Evarus did not finish the question, but furning to his associates began a lengtay search for a number of exhibits. About 'ten minutes was consumed by this delay in the proceedings.

Mr. Fullerion—Fernaps we had batter cross-examine a little until they get ready to go on. (Suppressed laughter.)

Judge Neilson (locosely)—You can do so if you agree to close this atternoon, Mr. Fullerion.

Mr. Evarts (resuming)—0. Now, sir, please 'ook at this note (Exhibit No. 46] and recall the period to your mind I you can. That refers to an interview between Mr. Halidday and Mr. Moulton as having taken place, doesn't it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Moulton reported to you that interview, did he not? A. Yes, sir; I believe he did.

Q. Yes; now, in connection with Mr. Moulton reporting you that interview or in reference to the interview taking place before it took place.

Q. Where did that occur? A. At Mr. Moulton's house.
Q. Who were parties to that consideration, who were present? A. Well, Mr. Titton, Mrs. Titton and myself in the immediate conversation; in the preparatory stages of it Mr. Moulton: Mr. Moulton stated to me that Mr. Tilion had got a pian ne thought, by which he could make some form of statement that would clear him from the imputations that were resting on him, and at the same time the whole matter could be set in such a way before THE TUBLIC as would be for the furtherance of the interest all round.

ound.
Q. Yes, very well. Now at this time, when Mrs. Tilton was present, Mr. Beecher, there were some letters, were there not? A. Yes, sir; I had been requested to prepare a letter of denial to accompany a statement if such a one should be made.
Q. Yes? A. And Mr. Tilton was to make a statement also in denial, and Mrs. Tilton was to make a statement, or rather denial, to go into some sort of statement.
Q. And it was when some letters of that kind were up that Mrs. Tilton was present? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, sir, prior to that was there an inter-

were up that Mrs. Tilton was present? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, sir, prior to that was there an interview between yourself. Mr Moulton and Mr. Tilton, at which a paper or document that has been called the "true story," was read? A. No. Q. Was there an occasion at which that was read? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was it? A. Later than that.
Q. You think later than this. Now we will take that interview where the "true story" was read. Who were present at that time? A. Mr. Moulton, myself and Mr. Tilton.
Q. And where did the meeting occur? A. In Moulton's begroom.
Mr. Reecher hearing the true story.
Q. Now, will you state what took place there?
A. Mr. Moulton toid me Mr. Tilton would come round and read a statement that he had prepared; I heard nothing of it, except that he was preparing something.

round and read a statement that he had prepared; I beard nothing of it, except that he was preparing something.

Q. Preparing something? A. I asked Mr. Moulton what it was; he said he didn't know, and hadn't read it himself; Mr. Tilton was going to read it to him and me that night; so I went inere to hear it, and Mr. Tilton—shall I give you—
Q. Just state what occurred? A. Mr. Tilton began, sitting on the soid, and fixed his papers, and opened the remarks to me by saying, "Taere was one single sentence which, if I could stand, he thought that I should be able to stand the whole document;" then he commenced reading;
HE DIDN'T HEAD THE SENTENCE;
began reading what was called alterward the 'True Story,' and read on until he came to that passage in which I was charged with asking Mrs. Tilton to be a wife to me, with all that is implied in that term, and he looked up and said, 'This is the seatence which, if you can stand, the rest of the document won't hart you,' and I made no reply; I was lying on the bed, I think; he went on reading and reading, and I getting madder and madder, and when he had mashed it I got up and began to walk about the room, and said nothing, and finally I think he or Mr. Moulton asked me what I had to say.

[At this point there was a slight commotion among the audience.]

Junge Neilson—Gentlemen, please be quiet. I see the storm rising.

imong the audience.]
Juage Neilson-Gentlemen, please be quiet. I among the audience.]
Junge Neilson—Gentiemen, please be quiet. I
see the storm rising.
The Witness—And I walked up and down the
room, and finally I turned to him and said—
Q. To whom? A. To Mr. Tilton, very quietly—
'Mr. Tilton, it is not for me to say what you shall or what you shall not puolish; but I want you to
understand if you publish this statement, and
that sentence in it, I will not stand it nor agree
to it, and that is the end; I will not have any such
statement as that come out and not meet it peremptorily; at that he gathered himself up itonlike—nere the wilness imitated Mr. Tilton's
manner!; his lace flushed, and he began to storm
very loud on the subject, and Mr. Mouiton took
him in hand instantly and I drew back, out, and
THE LION AND THE TIGER HAD THE FIGHT
by themselves; it was a good, lively discussion
and in respect to the insertion of that; part
of the time Mr. Moulton was in the ascendancy,
part of the time I think Mr. Tilton and the best of
it, and it went on so for a very considerable
period and canded unsatismetorily I am persuaded;
that was the substance of that interview.
Q. As to the result of that interview was there

that was the substance of that interview.

Q. As to the result of that interview was there any determination to publish the "true story ?"

Mr. Boaca—Da, well, what was expressed?

The Witness—Southing said.

Mr. Evarts—Anothing further said; well, did you understand it was to be published?

Mr. Beach—I object to it; Mr. Beecher, one moment.

Mr. Beach—I submit he cannot state the result except from what was said.
Judge Neilson—That's so. What was said on that subject, if any tuning?
Mr. Evarts—Weil, what was said further? A. Nothing.
Q. Beiore you broke up? A. Nothing that I remember; there was nothing said about printing, at any rate, first, middle nor hast, that I recall.
Q. Wasn't tule paper read as one that was proposed for publication?
Ar. Beach—I hat is objected to. One moment.
Judge Nailson—What was said on that subject?
Mr. Evarts—How was the matter introduced?
Why was the paper read to you?
Mr. Beach—Objected to, sir, except as to what was said.

with was the paper read to you;

Mr. Beach—Dojected to, sir, except as to what was said.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what was said concerning this paper before it was read to you?

Mr. Beach—Why. I understood Mr. Beecher to say of the interview that he was requested to come there and near a paper that was proposed to be published.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

The Witness—I would like to correct that statement, Mr. Beach, so far as to say teat I was to hear a statement that was drawn up by Mr. Thiton, and while I understood it was for publication I shouldn't be whing to say that was stated to be the object.

Judge Neilson—Now, the counsel wishes to learn whether—

Mr. Evarts—When was anything said about its being published; to which you replied that if it was published, to which you replied that if it was published, to which you replied that if it was published you could not endure it.

The Witness—I had the impression all the while, of course, not because they said so; why should they draw up a story out to publish it? I said If this is published I will do so and so; but that don't follow, does it, that they said they were going to publish it?

Q. When Mr. Filton said, "If you can stand one Q. When Mr. Tilton said, "If you can stand one passage in it, you can stand the whole?" A. Yes,

passage in it, you can stand the whole?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did that convey the meaning to you that you could stand the publication of it?

Mr. Fullerton—1 object to it.

Judge Neison—You can't add to what was said.

Mr. Heach—I don't inink anyoody will deny that.

Mr. Beecher universtood it was proposed to publish it.

Mr. Evarts—That being so, then—at the close—before your interview terminated, in what position was the question of publication left?

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to, sir. There is only one way of getting at that—that is by what was said.

Mr. Evarts—Nothing was said.

Mr. Fullerton—Then take that and draw your own intercence.

Mr. Heach—He has stated that nothing was said except what he related.

Mr. Beacu—He has stated that nothing was said except what he related.

Mr. Fulletton—He can't go on and add.
Air. Beach—What do you want to know, Everts?

Mr. Everts—We want to know if before that meeting broke up it was decided to have that published of not.

Mr. Fulletton—There was nothing said on the subject, so your knowledge will have to be derived from that.

Air. Everts—We are always permitted to prove the conclusion of a conference, whether anything was stated. Parties go off leaving the ting incomplete for further consideration without determination, and now that is all I wish to come out here.

rue Wittfeas -II you will allow me, Mr. Everte, I

left before the parties left.
Q. Before they left? A. Yes, sir; when I left
THEY WERE AT IT.
Q. In the talk? A. Yes, sir; more or less.
Q. You were not there at the end? A. No, sir;
I was not.
Q. Now, what was the last thing you said on the [CONTINUED ON THIRTEENTH PAGE. 1